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PROSODIA
CONSTRUED.

AND

The Meaning of the most
difficult Words therein con-
tained, plainly illustrated.

BEING

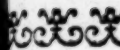
An Addition to the Construction
of LILY'S RULES, and of
like necessary Use.

By BARNAB. HAMPTON.



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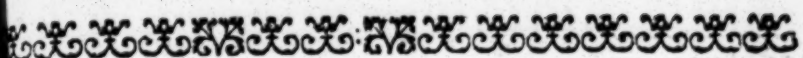


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P R O S O D I A

C O N S T R U E D.

PROSODIA *Prosody (that is to say) that Part of Grammar which teaches the right accenting tuning of the Syllables of words, and also the Quantity of Syllables, (as Holy-writes:) est is ea pars Part quæ which tradit the pronunciationem rec- the right pronunciation of words: dicitur La- it is called in Latin ter the Latin manner] entus the accenting (or tuning) of words in pronunciation. Autem and odia Prosody dividitur is led in Tonum into the (or tune,) Spiritum the thing (in pronunciation) d tempus the time, (that say, the time for pronunci- of a long Syllable or a) Tonus the tone or tune*

est is lex a law vel or nota a note (or mark) quâ whereby syllaba a syllable in dictione in a word elevatur is lifted up, vel deprimitur, or is pressed down. Autem and tonus the tone est is triplex threefold, Acutus sharp (or lifted up) Gravis grave, (great or pressed down.) Circumflexus the circumflex (or bowed about accent, or both lifted up and pressed down, after Ramus; after others, lifted up like the acute accent.) Tonus acutus the acute (or sharp) accent est is virgula obliqua an overthwart stroke (or dash) ascendens ascending (or going) in dextram up towards the right hand sic after this fashion ('). Gravis the grave (or pressed down accent or tone) est is virgula obliqua an overthwart dash (or stroke) descendens descending in dex-

tram towards the right hand
ad hunc modum after this
manner ('). Circumflexus
the circumflex accent (or that
accent which being bowed a-
bout is both lifted up and pres-
sed down,) est is quiddam
conflatum a certain thing
composed (or made) ex utrius-
que of them both hâc figura of
this Figure or Fashion ("). E-
tiam also Apostrophus adda-
tur huc may be added hither,
qui which est is quædam pars
circuli a certain part of a circle
apposita set to in summo
literæ on the top of a letter,
quam pinges which you shall
describe sic after this Fashion
('). Ostenditur hâc notâ it
is shewed by this note or mark
(or this note sheweth) voca-
lem ultimam the last vowel
dictionis of the word deesse is
wanting (or to be wanting:)
ut as, Tantôn' me crimine
dignum dixisti? pro tantône.
Ne what dixisti me dignum
bâst thou said that I am wor-
thy of tantô crimine so great
blame? Sunt there be Spiritus
duo two breathings (through
the throat in pronunciation)
like the Hebrew guttural Let-
ters, אָחַד. Asper the
rough (or harsh breathing) &
and lenis the mild (or smooth.)

Asper the harsh (or rough
breathing in pronunciation)
whereby syllaba aspirata
aspirated syllable (or a syllable
of harsh pronunciation) aspi-
fertur is pronounced: ut
homo a man or woman, ho-
honour. Lenis the mild
whereby syllaba a syllable
fertur is pronounced (or un-
ed) citra aspirationem a-
out harsh breathing in pro-
unciation: ut as, Amo l-
onus a burthen.

Regula Prima the first
Tonorum of Accents

Dictio brevis a short
monosyllaba be-
one syllable aut longa or
one positione by position,
itur is made acute: ut
mel honey, fél gall, pax
pâx peace. Longa na-
long word by nature
flectitur is made circum-
(or circumflexed:) ut as
hope, flôs a flower, S-
Sun, thûs frankincense,
country. In dissyllaba
ne in a word of two Syllables
si is prior the former
longa shall be long
by nature, posterior the

vis sho-
cumflec-
ut as,
a song.
ate [or
other a
ck [or
ers sub-
dictio
many S
multima
ing one
ndem i
ute [or
értas li
nifh bou
habet i
e last S
evem sh
ultimam
ble before
ute [or
ominus
rchbishop
osita ver
cio the
cipiuntur
benefâ
alefâcis
cit it m
it mak
penultim
ord Sylla
llable sa
all be l
re, & a
llable br

vis *short*, prior the former
circumflectitur is circumflex-
ed: ut as, Lûna the Moon, mû-
a song. Acuitur it is made
acute [or lifted up] in cæteris
other words: ut as, citus
quick [or swift] latus broad,
ers subtile [or cunning.] Si
dictio polysyllaba a word
many Syllables habet bath
ultimam the last Syllable
being one longam long, acuit
idem it maketh the same
acute [or lifts it up:] ut as,
libertas liberty, penâtes Hea-
venish household Gods. Sin but
habet it bath penultimam
the last Syllable saving one
evem short, acuit antepen-
ultimam it maketh the Syl-
lable before the last save one
acute [or lifts it up:] ut as,
dominus a Lord, Pôntifex an
archbishop or Prelate. Com-
posita verbs compounded à of
facio the word facio to do
incipiuntur are excepted: ut
benefâcis thou dost well,
malefâcis thou dost evil, cale-
cit it maketh hot, frigefâ-
cit it maketh cold. At si but
penultima [understand the
word Syllaba syllable] the last
syllable save one fuerit longa
shall be long naturâ by na-
ture, & and ultima the last
syllable brevis short, penulti-

ma the last Syllable save one
circumflectitur is circumflex-
ed: ut as, Românus a Ro-
man, amâtor a lover. Com-
posita the compound words à
of sis thou art made or done
& and fit he is made or done
acuunt do lift up ultimam the
last Syllable: ut as, malefit it
is ill done, calefit it is made
hot, benefit it is well done,
satisfit it is satisfied. Quia
because hodie at this time
[or in this age] propter im-
peritiam for the unskilfulness
hominum of men circumflex-
us the circumflex accent vix
discernitur is scarcely dis-
cerned (or distinctly known)
ab acuto from the acute ac-
cent prolatione in pronun-
ciation, Grammatici Gramma-
rians confuderunt have mo-
ved without all order (or
have used promiscuously or in
common) circumflexum the
circumflex accent cum acuto
with the acute accent (that is
to say, in respect of the tone or
sound, otherwise they are not
used promiscuously). Sunt
there are quinque five things
quæ which perturbant do ve-
ry much trouble regulas to-
norum the Rules of the Ac-
cents. Differentia the difference
transponit transposeth (or re-
moveth)

moveth) *tonum the [tone or] accent: ut as, una together, adverbium an adverb, acuit ultimam makes the last Syllable acute [or lifts it up] nè videatur that it may not seem esse to be nomen a noun. Sic so eó thither, alió to another place, aliquó to some whither, continuó by and by [forthwith] seduloó diligently, porró moreover, forté by chance, quá which way, aliquá by some way, nequá lest any way, illó thither, falso falsely, cito quickly, feré almost, plané manifestly, [or plainly] & alia and others id genus of that kind: putá this word putá pro for sicut as, poné pro for post afterwards, corám in presence, circúm on every part, aliás elsewhere or otherwise, palám openly, ergó this word ergó therefore conjunctio a conjunction, sed but ergó pro for causa a cause circumflectitur is circumflexed: ut as, Venimus we came illius ergó for his sake [or cause.] Igitur therefore hæc omnia all these sicut Græca acutitona like as Greek words of an acute sound [or accent] quidem indeed acuuntur are sounded acute [or are lifted up] in fine sententiarum in the end of Sentences,*

veró but in consequentibus [verba] among words following [them] gravantur they are [sounded or] made grave tones [or pressed down.] Sic so causâ differentiæ [for the cause of difference] or for difference sake, antepenultima the last Syllable save two is lifted up in these. Déinde afterwards, próinde therefore, périnde even as, aliquando sometimes, nūquā when, quando lest at any time, hucusque and hitherto, álonge far off. délonge from as, déinceps afterwards, dúntaxa only, deorsum afterward, quoniam propter wherefore, quoniam but that more is, enimvero forsooth, propemodum almost [in a manner,] ádmodum very much [yea,] áffabre man like [cunningly,] intérim loci in the mean while, nihil minus yet nevertheless, paulo minus a little less, [somewhat less,] cum when non sunt they are not orationes diversæ divers speeches, uti sunt as are Pube tenus up to the middle of the crurum tenus up to the shank, enim for non sunt compositi they are not compounded words velut as, hætenus [thus far] hitherto, quatenus how far [so far as,] & reliqua the

ejus generis of that kind
 sort:] Transpositio trans-
 position [or removing of words]
 vertit tonum [turns or]
 changeth the [tone or] ac-
 cent, id quod that which ve-
 comes usu in use in præ-
 positionibus among preposi-
 tions, quæ which postposita
 set after gravantur are
 made grave tones: ut as,
 transtra per through the seats
 and remos oars or rowers.
 Imperium the rule [or govern-
 ment] is te penes in the power
 of thee. Attractio attraction
 drawing together] mutat
 tonum changeth the accent,
 cum when conjunctio inclina-
 tion an enclitical conjunction
 a conjunction that gives
 accent to the last Syllable
 (the word before him) se-
 quitur followeth post vocabu-
 lum aliquod after any word:
 ut as, que and (or both,) *que*
whether, ve or, (or ei-
ther.) Enim for hæ particu-
 læ these particles attrahunt
 draw accentum the accent
 (middle tone) syllabæ præcedenti
 the Syllable before going,
 et acuant eam do make
 the Syllable acute (or lift it
 up) ut as, *Liminaque both*
thresholds [by Synecdoche
Temple] que and laurus

the lawrels Dei of (the feign-
 ed God) Apollo: (It may be
 construed,) *Que both lumina*
the lights laurusque and the
lawrels Dei of God: Sic so,
dum, sis, nam, parelca, are
things added. Autem but ubi
where est there is manifesta
compositio a manifest compo-
sition, tonus the accent non
variatur is not varied: ut as,
Dénique finally, útique veri-
ly, itaque therefore, úndique
on every side, híccine is this
he? & and hujusmodi of the
like sort. Tamen notwith-
standing ubique servat keep-
eth tonum the accent sui
temporis of his time & and
also ubivis. Concisio the
cutting [short] transfert con-
veys over tonum the accent,
cum when dictiones words
castrantur are cut short per
Syncopen by the figure Syn-
cope, aut or Apocopen Apo-
cope: tunc enim for then re-
tainent they retain (or keep)
tonum the accent dictionis
integræ of the whole word:
ut as, Virgili, Valéri, Mer-
cúri, pro instead of Virgili,
Valerii, Mercurii. Sic al-
so quædam nomina certain
nouns & and pronomina pro-
nouns syncopata cut short by
Syncope circumflectunt ul-
timam

timam *do circumflex the last Syllable* : ut *as*, Arpinâs *one of Arpinum*, Ravennâs *one of Ravenna*, nostrâs *of our country or Seâ*, cujâs *of what Country or Seâ*, &c. and so forth. Sic likewise donec *until à of donicum*. Sic so hûc *hither*, illûc *thither*, istûc *thither*, adhûc *yet, hitherto*, &c. and so forth, pro for hucce *hither*, illucce *thither*, &c. Et and composita *compound words à of dic, duc, fac* : ut *as*, Benedic *bless thou*, redûc *bring (again or) back again*, calefac *make hot or warm*. Idioma *the Idiom*, hoc est *that is*, proprietates linguæ *the propriety of the tongue variat changeth tonum the accent*, adeo ut *so that si if Græcæ dictiones Greek words veniant integræ ad nos do come wholly [or purely] to us servant tonum suum they keep their own accent* : ut *as*, Simois *a River of Troy*, Periphas *a man's name in Virgil*, acunt penultimam *they make the last syllable saving one acute (or lifted up :)* at but facta Latina *being made Latin words elevant antepenultimam they lift up their Syllables before the last saving two, quia because corripunt they make short*

penultimam *the last Syllable saving one. Autem but quod words which prorsus fit are made altogether Latin words servant quod do keep also tonum Latin the Latin accent* : ut *as*, Córgea, Bucólica, antepenultimâ acutâ *the last Syllable saving two being acute, licet although apud Græcos among the Greeks habeant they have tonum the accent in ultima on the last Syllable* : & so also comoedia, tragedia, sóphia, symphónia, capiunt *receive or have tonum the accent in antepenultimâ in the last Syllable saving two, licet although have it in penultimâ on the last Syllable saving one in linguâ in their own tongue*. Porro moreover, si if nus proprius *the proper cent vocis per-grinæ of strange word ignoretur be known, tutissimum fuerit shall be a most safe thing nunciare illam to pronounce that word juxta Latinum centum according to the Latin accent*. Syllabæ communes *common Syllables in prosa ratione in prose, or words composed in metre, semper corripuntur are always*

short :
cathed
diocri

H
spiritu
nuncia
forth
jiciem
few t
barun
Syllab
form
Temp
fura
nunc
prono
a Sy
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temp
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short: ut as, cēlebris famous, cathedra a seat or chair, mediocris indifferent or mean.

HAGenus hitherto de tonis of the accents & and spiritibus breathings in pronunciation, deinceps henceforth (or from henceforth) adjiciemus we will add pauca a few things de tempore syllabarum concerning the time of Syllables, & ratione and the form carminis of a verse. Tempus the time est is mensura the measure syllabæ pronuntiandæ of a Syllable to be pronounced (or of pronouncing a Syllable.) Syllaba brevis a short Syllable est is unius temporis of one time, verò but longa a long Syllable duorum is of two times. Tempus breve a short time notatur is noted sic thus (or after this fashion) [˘], autem but longum a long time sic thus [-] : ut as for example terrā the earth. Pēdes feet sunt are made ex syllabis dispositis of syllables disposed justo ordine in a just or right order. Autem but pes a foot est is constitutio the setting [or placing] together duarum syllabarum of two Syllables, vel or

plurimarum of more ex certā observatione according to the certain observation temporum of the times or measures of the Syllables. Alii pedum some of the feet dissyllabi are of two syllables, alii others trissyllabi are of three syllables. Autem but non multum attinet it doth not much appertain ad hoc nostrum institutum to this our purpose [or instruction] differere to reason de tetrasyllabis concerning feet of four Syllables. Dissyllabi feet of two Syllables sunt are Spondæus, ut as for example, - - virtus virtue: Pyrrhichius, ut as, ˘ ˘ Deus God: Trochæus, ut as, - ˘ Panis Bread: Iambus, ut as, ˘ - amans loving. Trissyllabi feet of three Syllables sunt octo are eight: Molossus, ut as, - - - Magnates Noble Men or States: Tribrachus, ut as, ˘ ˘ ˘ Dominus a Lord: Dactylus, ut as, - ˘ ˘ scribere to write: Anapæstus, ut as, ˘ ˘ - pietas Godliness: Bacchius, ut as, ˘ - - honestas honesty: Antibacchius, ut as, - - ˘ audire to hear: Amphimacer, ut as, - ˘ - charitas charity: Amphibrachius, ut as, ˘ - ˘ venire to come. Porro moreover, pē-

des feet concinnati trimmed (or well composed) iusto numero in a just or lawful number atque ordine and order constituunt carmen compose or make a verse. Enim for carmen a verse est is oratio a speech constricta bound iusto atque legitimo numero to a just and lawful number pedum of feet. Imprimis, first of all compositionis carmen he that is to compose a verse discendum est must learn metiri ipsum to measure it ritè truly (or well) pedibus by the feet, quam which vocant they call scansionem scanning. Autem and scansio scanning est is legitima commensuratio a lawful measuring together [or measuring] carminis of a verse in singulos pedes in every one (or each one) of the feet. Synalœpha, Eclipsis, Synæresis, Diæresis, & and Cæsura, accidunt do happen scansioni to scanning (or lawful measuring of verses by the feet.) Synalœpha est is quædam elisio a certain striking out vocalis of a vowel ante alteram before another in diversis dictionibus in divers words: ut as, Crastina vit' to mor-

row's life est is nimis fera too late, viv' live hodie to day. Autem and fit it is made interdum sometimes in his dictionibus in these words: ut as, Diî heathenish Gods, Diis to (from, by, or with) those Gods, iidem the same, deinde afterwards, deinceps afterwards (or furthermore,) semianimis half dead, semihomo half a man semivivus half burnt deest he [or it] is wanting, deero I shall be wanting, deerit he (or it) shall be wanting & similia and such like words. At but heu & and ô nunquam intercipiuntur are never taken away. Eclipsis est is quoties as often as in the letter in cum sua vocali with his vowel dirimitur is taken away, proximâ dictione the next word exorsâ beginning [or when the next word beginneth] à vocali with a vowel: ut as, Monst' horrend' inform' ingens, cui lumen ademptum: pro for monstrum horrendum, &c. and so forth: O ingens horrendum informe monstrum, O huge, horrible deformed [or ill favoured] Monst' cui from whom lumen ademptum his eye was taken

[or

[or who] Synæresis the conjoined together] of two to one: ria the have be lento vi tender] ria. D [or who] Syllables nâ differ asunder Debuerat esse to suos the evoluisse cum volutum a laba br extendi sine die a word kinds of emimer though vision o subaudi stans ce foot & ut as, much ce sulit ta from e tia yet

[or whose eyes were put out] Synæresis est is contractio the contraction [or drawing together] duarum syllabarum of two syllables in unum into one: ut as, Seu or alvaria the hives texta fuerint have been [or were] framed lento vimine with a soft [or tender] twig: pro for alvearia. Diæresis est is ubi when [or where] duæ syllabæ two Syllables fiunt are made ex una dissectâ of one Syllable cut asunder [or parted:] ut as, Debuerant they ought evoluisse to have unwound fusos suos their spindles: pro for evoluisse. Cæsura est is, cum when post pedem absolutum after a perfect foot syllaba brevis a short syllable extenditur is made long in fine dictionis in the end of a word. Species Cæsurae the kinds of Cæsura sunt are Triemimeris a Triemimer [as though you should say The division or the half of three feet] subaudi understand thou consists consisting ex pede of a foot & and syllabâ a Syllable: ut as, Inhians pectoribus he much covering the breast consulit takes council [divination] from exta the entrails spirantia yet living: Penthemime-

ris a Penthemimer ex duobus pedibus [consists] of two feet & syllaba and a Syllable: ut as, Amor love vincit overcome omnia all things & nos cedamus and let us yield [or give place] amoris to love. Hepthemimeris an Hepthemimer ex tribus pedibus of three feet & syllaba and a syllable: ut as, Ostentans boasting of artem his Skill [or cunning] que and pariter also [or likewise] arcum sonantem his sounding bow. Enneemimeris an Enneemimer constat consists ex quatuor pedibus of four feet & syllabâ and a Syllable: ut as, Ille he fultus having born up latus niveum his side white like snow molli hyacintho with soft cross-toes, [being a purple coloured flower]

De generibus concerning the kinds Cormanum of Verses.

Genera Carminum the kinds of verses de quibus concerning which decrevimus we have determined [or purposed] tractare potissimum to treat of principally

pally hoc loco in this place sunt are Heroicum the Heroick verse, wherein the deeds done by Noblemen are set down with Praise: Elegiacum the Elegiack verse, wherein lamentable matters are set forth: Asclepiadæum the Asclepiade, [or the verses whereof Asclepiades was the first Author:] Sapphicum the Sapphick: Phaleucium the Phaleucick [or the verses whereof Phaleucius was the first Author:] Iambicum the Iambick verse. Carmen Heroicum an Heroick verse quod idem which same verse dicitur Hexameter, quidem constat indeed consisteth sex pedibus of six feet numero in number, verò but duobus of two feet genere in kind, dactylo a dactyl & spondæo and a spondee. Quintus locus the fifth place vendicat claims peculiariter properly dactylum a dactyl sibi to itself, sextus the sixth place claims spondæum a spondee: Reliqui the rest hunc vel illum this foot or that, prout volumus even as we will: ut as, Tityre O Tityrus, tu thou, recubans lying at first sub tegmine under the covering patulæ fagi of a

broad or wide spreading beech tree. Spondæus a spondee reperitur aliquando is found sometimes etiam in quinto loco even in the fifth place: ut as, Chara soboles O dear Off-spring Deum of the Gods, magnum incrementum the great increase Jovis of Jupiter. Ultima syllaba the last Syllable cujusque versus of every verse habetur communis is accounted common. Carmen Elegiacum an Elegiac verse quod & which also habet hath nomen the name Pentametri of a Pentameter, constat consisteth è duplici Penthemimeri of a double Penthemimer, quarum of which prior the former comprehendit comprehends or contains duos pedes two feet dactylicos being dactyls, spondæicos spondees, vel or alterutrius either of them, cum syllabâ longa with a long syllable: altera etiam also the other [Penthemimer] contains duos pedes two feet, sed but omninò dactylicos always [or altogether] dactyls, item also [or likewise] cum syllabâ longâ with a long syllable: ut as, Amor love est is res a thing ple-

na full
pensive
men Al
piade
è Penth
mimer:
say, spo
and da
syllabâ
& and
bus da
ut as,
cenas
Regib
Kings
Regib
tiquis
Coop
Great
thers,
as Bo
of th
for G
fath
men
vers
chæ
a s
& d
bus
ut
Jup
[f
ed
ato
gr
w
na

na full solliciti timoris of
penſive or fearful care. Car-
 men Aſclepiadæum an Aſcle-
 piade verſe conſtat conſiſteth
 è Penthemimeri of a Penthe-
 mimer : hoc eſt, that is to
 ſay, ſpondæo of a ſpondee, &
 and daſtylo a daſtyl, & and
 ſyllabâ longâ a long ſyllable,
 & and deinde moreover duo-
 bus daſtylis of two daſtyls :
 ut as, Mæcenas O noble Mæ-
 cenas edite deſcended atavis
 Regibus of ancient or noble
 Kings [thus Bond ;] atavis
 Regibus, id eſt that is, an-
 tiquis regibus atavis [after
 Cooper and Rider] are the
 Great Grandfathers Grandfa-
 thers, but it may be interpreted ;
 as Bond hath it, by a Metonymy
 of the ſubject for the adjunct :
 for Great Grandfathers Grand-
 fathers are the ſubject. Car-
 men Sapphicum a Sapphick
 verſe conſtat conſiſts ex tro-
 chæo of a trochee, ſpondæo
 a ſpondee, daſtylo a daſtyl,
 & and demum at laſt duo-
 bus trochæis of two trochees :
 ut as, Jam now Pater, id eſt
 Jupiter miſit Jupiter hath ſent
 [for ſo heathenish men believ-
 ed] ſatis nivis ſnow enough
 atque and diſcæ [ſubaudi
 grandinis underſtand thou the
 word grandinis] terrible or

horrible Hail terris in our
 Land [or Country.] Tamen
 notwithstanding in hoc ge-
 nere carminis in this kind of
 verſe Adonicum additur an
 Adonick is added poſt tres
 verſus after three verſes,
 quod which conſtat conſiſts
 ex daſtylo & ſpondæo of a
 daſtyl and a ſpondee : ut as,
 Fulce O Fufcus, integer a man
 uncorrupt vitæ of life que and
 purus pure ſcleris of wicked-
 neſs, non eget needs not jacu-
 lis the darts, nec arcu nor the
 bow Mauri of the Moor, nec
 neither pharetrâ his quiver
 gravidâ full venenatis ſagit-
 tis of poisoned arrows. Carmen
 Phaleucium the kind of verſe
 whereof Phaleucius was the
 firſt Author, ſive or Hendeca-
 ſyllabum a verſe of eleven
 Syllables, conſtat conſiſts ex
 ſpondæo of a ſpondee, daſtylo
 a daſtyl, & and tandem at the
 laſt tribus trochæis of three
 trochees : ut as, Pavens Mabi-
 li O trembling or fearful Mabi-
 lius [or Mabil,] quoque dif-
 fugias whitherſoever thou canſt
 fly away : non poteris latere
 thou ſhalt not be able to lie hid
 from noſtrum naſum our face
 [by Synecdoche] or fight [by
 Metalepſis.] Legitimus verſus
 Iambicus a lawful Iambick
 verſe

verse constat *consists* è *solis* Iambis of Iambicks alone: ut as, Roma ipsa Rome herself ruit *falleth* viribus suis by her own strength (or force.) Tamen notwithstanding in locis imparibus in places unlike recipit interdum it receives sometimes, tribrachum, spondæum, dactylum, anapaestum, the tribrach, spondee, dactyl, anapest, pro Iambo instead of the foot Iambus, atque and in paribus (subaudi locis understand the word locis) in like places tribrachum it receives or takes a tribrach, rarius it takes more rarely (or seldom) spondæum a spondee. Hoc carmen this *verse* dividitur in duo genera is divided into two kinds. Dimetrum a Dimeter (which consists of four feet) & trimetrum and a Trimeter, five or Senarium a *verse* consisting of six feet. Dimetrum a Dimeter (*verse*) constat *consists* ex quatuor pedibus of four feet: ut as, O dulces notæ O sweet notes carminum of songs quas which pulchra thou thy self being fair fundis pourest out ore melleo with thy honey mouth (or sweet mouth) quæ and succinis lyræ fingest

after the harp (or to the harp;) in *verses* which are sung to the harp, two single feet are commonly accounted for one.) Trimetrum a Trimeter five or Senarium a *verse* consisting of six feet. Trimetrum a Trimeter *verse* constat senis pedibus, consisteth of six feet: ut as, Qui they which damnant do reprove (or find fault with) nos us, sunt are maximi histriones the principal stage-players.

De quantitate concerning the Quantity primarum syllabarum of the first Syllables.

Quantitas the Quantity primarum syllabarum of the first Syllables cognoscitur is known octo modis eight ways, (or by eight rules) positione by position, vocali ante vocalem by a vowel before a vowel, diphthongo by a diphthong, derivatione by derivation, compositione by composition, præpositione by a preposition, regulâ by rule, exemplo by example, seu or auctoritate by authority.

Vocalis a vowel ante duas consonantes before two con-

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consonants, aut duplicem or a double consonant in eadem dictione in the same word, est ubique longa every where long positione by position: ut as, ventus the wind, axis an axle-tree, patrizo to do like his father. Quod si if so be [or but if] consonans a consonant claudat priorem dictionem does end the former word, item also sequente the word following inchoante beginning à consonante with a consonant, etiam also vocalis præcedens the vowel going before, erit longa shall be long positione by position, ut as, Major sum I am greater quam than cui whom fortuna fortune possit nocere can hurt. Syllabæ the Syllables, jor, sum, quam, & and sit, longa sunt are long positione by position. At si but if prior dictio the former word exeat do end in vocalem brevem in a short vowel, sequente the word following incipiente beginning à duabus consonantibus with two consonants, interdum sometimes producitur it is made long, sed but rariùs more seldom: ut as, Occulta spolia [deportabant they did bear away] secret [or unknown] spoils & and plures trium-

phos many triumphs de pace as concerning peace. Vocalis brevis a short vowel, ante mutam before a mute sequente liquidâ a liquid following, redditur communis is rehearsed [or made common] ut as, Patris of a father, volucris of a fowl [or bird.] Verò but longa a long vowel non mutatur is not changed: ut as, Aratrum a plough, simulacrum an Image.

Vocalis a vowel ante alteram before another in eadem dictione in the same word est ubique brevis is every where short: ut as, Dëus God, mëus mine, tãus thine, piùs godly. Excipias you may except [or excipias for fac ut excipias except] genitivos casus the genitive cases in ius, habentes formam having their form [or declining] juxta secundam declinationem pronominis according to the second declension of the pronouns: ut as, unius of one, illius of that, ubi where, i the vowel i reperitur communis is found common, licet albeit alterius in the word alterius of another, sit semper brevis it be always short, in alius in the word alius

alius of another semper longa it be always long. Etiam also genitivi & dativi the genitive and dative cases quintæ declinationis of the fifth declension sunt excipiendi are to be excepted ubi e where the letter e inter geminum i between the double i fit longa is made long: ut as, faciei of a face, alioqui otherwise non not (that is, it is not made long:) ut as, rei of a thing, spei of hope, fidei of faith. Etiam also si the Syllable si in fio the verb fio to be made or done est longa is long, nisi except e & r the letters e and r sequuntur do follow simul together: ut as, Fierem I might be made or done, Fieri to be made or done. Sic so octo mariti the eight husbands sunt are made up in number [or accounts,] for then they might not be married to any more than eight Husbands. Quod what non putes may you not think posse fieri can be done. Ohe interjectio the interjection Ohe, signifying ho, ho, a voice of *shynning* habet bath priorem syllabam the former syllable ancipitem doubtful (or double, that is, both long and short.) Vocalis a vowel an-

te alteram before another in Græcis dictionibus in Greek Words, subinde every now and then fit longa is made long: ut as, Pierides O muses, dicite say you [or tell you]. Respice Læertem look back unto [or regard] Laertes, who was the Father of Ulysses. Et also in possessivis in possessives: ut, as, Æneæ nutrix Æneas's nurse, Rhodopeïus Orpheus Orpheus of Rhodope [a mountain in Thracia.]

Omnis diphthongus every diphthong apud Latinos among the Latinists, est is longa long: ut as, Aurum Gold, neuter neither the one nor the other, musæ of a song: nisi except vocali sequente a vowel following [or when a vowel followeth:] ut as, præire to go before, præustus burned in the forepart [or burned in the point,] præamplus very large.

Derivativa Derivatives or words derived of others, sortuntur are allotted (or assigned) eandem quantitatem the same quantity cum primitivis with their primitives: ut as, amator a lover, amicus a friend, amabilis

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lis amiable (or to be beloved) primâ syllabâ the first syllable brevi being short abamo of the verb amo to love. tamen notwithstanding pauca incipiuntur a few derivatives are excepted, quæ which deducta being derived à brevis of short primitives prociunt do make long primam the first Syllable. Cujus generis of which kind sunt are, vox vōcis a voice [or word] vōco of the verb vōco to call: Lex lēgis a law à of lego to read: Rex rēgis a king à of rēgo to rule [or govern] Sēdes a seat & and dīle a bench (or stool) à of sedeo the verb fēdeo to sit: timentum a drawing beast to draw burthens à jūvo of the verb jūvo to help: Fōmes fōps (or any matter which is easily set on fire) & and Fōntum a plaister to mitigate n à of fōveo to cherish: undus pleasant à of jūvo help: jūnior younger à of juvenis a young man or woman: mōbilis to be moved (or moveable) à of mōveo to move: hūmanus gentle (or courteous) ab hōmo derived m hōmo a man or woman: mer a ploughshare à of

vōmo to cast up: pēdor the stink of the feet, à of pēde a foot. Et contrà and contrariwise sunt there are (subaudi verba understand the word verba words) quæ deducta which being derived à longis of long primitives corripuntur are made short, qualia sunt of which sort are, Dux dūcis a Captain (or Leader) à of dūco to lead: dīcax a jester (or scoffer,) maledīcus one that useth railing, & also multa many words id genus of that kind (or sort) à of dīco to say (or speak:) Fides faith à of Fīo to be made or done: ārena sand, ārista the beard of a corn-ear, ab āreo derived from (or of) āreo to be dry: pōsui I have put (or set) à of pōno to put: gēnui I have begotten à of gigno to beget: frāgor the noise made with a fall of any thing, & and frāgilis brittle (or frail) à of frango the verb frango to break: Nōto nōtas, to mark, à of nōtu to be known: Nāto, as, to shoot out under the earth, à of nātu to be grown or sprung up: Dīsertus eloquent à of dīssero to dispute: Sōpor a dead (or souna) sleep à of

Sopio to bring asleep. Et alio nonnulla alia some others ex utroque genere of both kinds, quæ which relinquuntur are left observanda to be observed studiosis of the studious inter legendum while they are reading.

Composita compound words sequuntur do follow quantitatem the quantity simplicitatem of their simple words: ut as, potens mighty, impotens impotent or weak: Solor to delight, consolor to comfort: lego, is, to read, perlego to read thorough: lego, as, to send as an Ambassador, allego to accuse by Messengers. Tamen notwithstanding hæc brevia these short words enata being derived à longis of long words excipiuntur are excepted: ut as, Innuba unmarried, pronuba a bride-maid, à nubo derived of nubo to be married: deiero to swear with a great Oath, peiero to forswear, à of iuro to swear. Ex præpositionibus of the prepositions hæc these ubique producuntur are every where made long; A, de, præ, se, è, nisi except vocali sequente a vowel fol-

lowing [or when a vowel follows:] ut as, Unda water dehiscens dividing self with its (or his) proper motion: sudibusve pro uis or that kind of Count Spears being burned at end. Quoque also Pro Preposition Pro, est is long, præterquam saving ly in istis in these: Proce a great storm or tempest on sea, profugus a fugitive wanderer, prætervus sa forward, prænepos a nephew, præpago a lineage flock) pro for stirpe a scent of the stock, præfari wicked (or unruly,) præfari or to profess, profundus (high,) præficeror to proceed, præfari to prophesy, præfari to make haste, præfugio to fast away, præfesto the preceding (or one departing [but with o grave it signifies truly.] Procurro to run before, profundo to pour out large, propello to drive away (off) (or to drive forth,) præpulso to drive away, præpago, as, to cause to spread broad, habent have prior syllabam the first Syllable, præcipitem doubtful. Prophæt à Prophet & and præpino drink to lust are Græca Græ-

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read,
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nds, (subaudi *understand thou*
pta the word scripta writ
per o parvum *with lit-*
o (*which they call qu-*
) & and proinde there-
habent they have primam
first Syllable brevem short.
am also di the Syllable di
ducitur is made long, ni-
except in dīrimo in the
rd dīrimo, to break off, &
dīsertus eloquent. Reli-
præpositiones the rest of
prepositions corripuntur
made short, si is Positio
tion sinat do suffer. Cu-
modi sunt of which sort are
to, ob for, ab from, sub
r, re in composition, in in,
and so forth.

omne præteritum every
perfect sense dissyllabum
two Syllables habet hath
rem the former Syllable
am long : ut as, lēgi I
read, ēmi I have bought.
men notwithstanding exci-
except iīli I have cleav-
of findo to cleave, bībi I
k, dēdi I gave, scīdi I
cut, stēdi I stood, tūli I
born or suffered.

eminantia words doubling
am the first Syllable præ-
of the preterperfect tense

itidem in like manner ha-
bent have primam the first
Syllable brevem short : ut as,
pēpendi I have weighed, tē-
tendi I have stretched, tōton-
di I have sheared, mōmordi
I have bitten, pēpedi I brake
wind backward, tūtudi I have
knocked, tēfelli I have deceiv-
ed, tēgigi I have touched, pū-
pugi I have pricked, dīdici I
have learned, cēcidi I have
fallen à of cado to fall, cēcīdi
I have beaten (or cut) à of
cado to beat (or cut.) Quia
& moreover supinum dissylla-
bum a supine of two Syllables
quoque likewise producit pri-
mam makes the former Syl-
lable long : ut as, mōtum to
move, lātum to bear or suffer,
lōtum to wash, crētum to
perceive. Excipe except thou
quītum to may or can, litum
to draw (or smear) over,
ītum to go, rūtum to rush,
rātum to suppose, dātum to
give, sātum to sow. Et also
cītum à of cieo, es, to trouble,
(of the second Conjugation :)
nam for as touching cītum
to trouble à cio, cis, of cio,
cis, quartæ of the fourth con-
jugation, habet it hath prio-
rem the former Syllable lon-
gam long.

Verò also quantitas the quantity quorum syllabarum of what Syllables non cadit doth not happen [or come] sub prædictas rationes under the aforesaid Rules, petenda est it is to be sought [or fetched] à usu from the use, exemplo the example, atque and authoritate the authority poetarum of Poets, certissima regula being the most certain rule omnium of all. Ergò therefore discant pueri let boys learn observare to observe [or mark diligently] communes quantitates the common quantities primarum syllabarum of the first Syllables ex Poëtis out of Poets: Cujus fortis of what number [or sort] sunt are, Britannus a man of Britain, Bithynus a man of Bithynia, Cacus a giant's name, Corcyra the name of an Island [or isle.] Crathys the name of two rivers, one in Greece, the other in Calabria, Pachynus a mountain in Sicily, Palatium a Prince's or Emperor's Court or Palace. Pelion a hill in Thessaly, Criticus he that judgeth men's writings, Curetes spearmen, Diana Jupiter's Daughter (an heathenish Goddess.) Fidenæ a Town of the Sabines in Italy, Gradivus the name of Mars, hinnulus

a little mute, Pyrene the name of a fountain, rubigo rust, Rutilus the name of a divine Roman. Hymen a Song sung at a wedding, Italus a man of Italy, liquor moisture (liquor,) liquidus moist, Lycus engendered of a wolf and a dog, Orion Neptune's Son, rudor bray like an ass, Sichæus Demeter's husband, Sicanius a man of Sicily, & similia and the like words.

MEDIÆ syllabæ middle Syllables possunt cognosci may be known partly eadem ratione by the same way (or mean) quam which primæ the first Syllables (may be known,) etiam also partim partly ex incrementis from or by the increments (or increasing) genitivi of the genitive case, atque and analogiâ from the proportion conjugationis of the conjugation Arbitramur dictum we think (or judge) it to have been spoken abunde abundantly super before in Generibus Nominum in the genders of nouns de incrementis concerning the increasings genitivi of the genitive case nominum pollosyllaborum of nouns of many Syllables, unde from whence

bit it shall be lawful petere
 seek [or fetch direction,] si
 uid hæsitaveris if you shall
 dubit any thing de hæc re con-
 cerning this matter. Frequens
 lectio the often reading & and
 observatio the diligent obser-
 vation optimorum poetarum
 the best poets facile suppe-
 rabunt will easily furnish us
 with cætera the residue. Pueri
 didicerunt boys have learned
 analogiam conjugationis the
 proportion of the conjugation
 imbibitis rudimentis from
 the first principles [or instru-
 ctions [conceived or] under-
 stood,] nempe that is to wit
 the letter a, indicem a sign
 taken, primæ conjugatio-
 nis of the first conjugation
 to be longum long naturæ
 nature, præterquam in do-
 ing only in the verb do to
 do, & and ejus compositis
 the compounds of that verb
 to the compounds] quan-
 when sunt they are hujus
 conjugationis of this conjuga-
 tion: ut as Dāmus we give,
 circumdāmus we compass a-
 bout, dābis thou shalt give,
 circumdābis thou shalt compass
 about: dāre to give, circum-
 dare to compass about. Præ-
 terea furthermore, animad-
 vertant let them mark di-

ligently syllabas rimus & ritis
 the Syllables rimus and ritis
 ubique habendas every where
 to be taken [or accounted]
 pro brevibus for short in præ-
 terito perfectō in the preter-
 perfect tense modi subjunctivi
 of the subjunctive mood, au-
 tem but debere that they ought
 esse to be longa long in futuro
 in the future tense in prosā o-
 ratione in prose, [or that
 which is not metre;] verò but
 reperiri indifferentes that they
 are to be found indifferent in
 carmine in verse; quemadmo-
 dum even as Aldus the Gram-
 marian Aldus contendit af-
 firms [or proves:] ut as, præ-
 terito in the preterperfect tense
 amaverimus when we have
 loved, amaveritis when ye have
 loved: Futuro in the fu-
 ture tense amaverimus when
 we shall or will love, ama-
 veritis when ye shall or will
 love. Et also est there is a
 time ubi when mediæ syllabæ
 the middle syllables variant do
 vary apud poëtas among the
 poets: ut as, in his in these
 quas which subjunximus we
 have set under: Connubium
 wedlock, sicedula a great snap-
 per, Malea a Promontory in
 Laconia, Pharsalia a Coun-
 try of Thessaly, Batavus a

man of Holland, Sydonius a Man of Sydon, &c and similia the like words.

Latina Adjectiva Latin Adjectives in inus ending in inus, producunt penultimam do make long the last Syllable save one: ut as, clandestinus secret, mediastinus a slave, parietinus of a decaying wall, matutinus belonging to the morning, vespertinus belonging to the evening, repentinus sudden. Præter except hæc sequentia these adjectives following, diutinus long continuing, crastinus appertaining to to-morrow, prius ancient, perendinus belonging to the next day after to-morrow [or of the third day after] hornotinus of a year old, serotinus that is in the evening, oleaginus of an olive-tree, faginus of a beech-tree, cedinus of a cedar tree, carbasinus of fine Linnen. Et and reliqua materialia the residue of the nouns signifying matter, five or in inus words ending in inus, formata formed à nominibus metallorum of the names of metals, qualia sunt of what sort are permulta very many deducta derived à Græcis vocibus in words of Greek words in words: ut as,

CrySTALLINUS of Crystal, myrrinus of myrrhe, hyacinthinus of a jacinth Stone, adamantinus of an Adamant, Adamantine, &c. and so forth. Usus use, &c. and observandum diligent marking Poëtarum the Poets scilicet docebit more happily teach cætera other words (or the rest) quam than ullæ regulæ any rule Grammaticorum of Grammarians, quas which solent are wont tradere to teach quantitate concerning the quantity mediarum syllabarum middle syllables, aut either fine ullo modo without any measure aut fine or end. Quare wherefore illis prætermittuntur these being passed over, jam accingamur let us now prepare our selves ad aperiendas quantities to open (or declare) quantities ultimarum syllabarum of the last Syllables.

Quanquam although quinque syllabæ the five Syllables aut either æquant match, aut etiam superant or do moreover exceed numerum ipsum the very number literarum of letters, tam notwithstanding non pigeat it shall not irk us etiam ad percurrere illas to run through

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Words
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ur ordine in order. Primum
st of all a finita words end-
g in a producuntur are
de long: ut as, amā love
u, contrā against, ergā to-
wards. Excipias thou mayest
cept priā that is to say, itā
quia because. Item also
minativos the nominative
ses & and omnes casus all the
ses in a ending in a, cujus-
que generis of whatsoever
nder, numeri number, aut
declinationis declension, fue-
nt they shall be, præter vo-
tivos except the voca-
ne cases, in a ending in a
Græcis of the Greek Nouns
as ending in as: ut as ô
atā, O Æneas, ô Thomā
Thomas; & also ablativum
ablative case primæ decli-
tionis of the first Declension:
as, ab hâc musa from this
ng. Numeralia Words of
mber in ginta ending in gin-
habent have finalem the
hable at the end communem
mon [that is to say, both
g and short,] sed but fre-
entiùs more often longam
g: ut as, trigintā thirty,
adragintā forty. Desinen-
Words ending in b, d, t,
evia sunt are short: ut as,
from, ad to, caput an
ad. Desinentia in c Words

ending in the letter c, produ-
cuntur are made long: ut as,
ac and, sic sô, & and adverb-
um hîc the adverb hîc here.
Sed but tria in c three words
ending in c semper contra-
huntur are always contracted:
ut as, lăc milk, rēc neither,
donēc until. Duo two words
sunt communia are common,
fac dō thou & and pronomen
hic the pronoun hic signifying
this or that; & and neutrum
hoc the neuter hoc this or that,
modō so that non sit it be not
ablativi casus of the ablative
case. E finita words ending in e
brevia sunt are short: ut as ma-
rē the sea, penē almost, legē
read thou, scribē write thou.
Omnes voces all words quintæ
inflexionis of the fifth declen-
sion in e ending in e, sunt ex-
cipienda are to be excepted:
ut as, diē in the day, fidē the
ablative case of fides faith,
unā together cum adverbis
with the adverbs enatis inde
sprung from thence (or derived
of them:) ut as, hodiē to-day,
quotidiē daily, pridē the day
before, post diē the day after,
qua-rē for what cause, [or
wherefore] qua-de-iē where-
fore, ea-iē for that cause [or
therefore,] & and siqua sunt
similia if there be any like
them.

them. Et item and also secundæ personæ singulares the second persons singular secundæ conjugationis of the second conjugation imperativorum of the imperative mood activo- rum of verbs active : ut as, Docē teach thou, movē move thou, matē tarry thou, cavē take thou heed. Etiam also Monosyllaba in e Words of one Syllable in e producuntur are made long : ut as, mē me, tē thee, cē a syllable added to words, ut as hisce : præter except quē and [or both] cē whether, vē or (either,) conjunctiones encliticas the conjunctions enclitical. Quin & yea and that more is [or moreover] quoque also adverbia adverbs in e ending in e deducta derived ab adjectivis of adjectives, habent have e the letter e longum long : ut as pulchrē goodly [beautifully,] doctē learnedly, valdē pro for validē mightily. Quibus unto which fermē & and ferē the adverbs fermē and ferē signifying almost accedunt are added. Tamen notwithstanding bene well & and malē ill omnino corripuntur are made short alway [or altogether.] Postremo last of all [finally] quæ words which

scribuntur are written per with the Greek letter η à Græcis of the Greeks, producuntur are made long naturā by nature, cujuscunque casus of whatsoever case, generis gender, aut or numeri number fuerint they shall be : ut as, Letiē a river of Hell [feigned by the poets as causing forgetfulness,] Anchisē the father of Æneas, cetē pl. num. n. g. cetē immania great whales, Tempē a fair hill in Thessaly. I finita words ending in i longa sunt are long : ut as, Dominī of a Lord, magistrī of a master, amari to be loved, doceri to be taught. Præter except mihi to me, tibi to thee, sibi to himself, [or themselves] ubi where [or when] ibi there, quæ which sunt are communia common. Verò but nisi except & and quasi as it were corripuntur are made short : cujus sortis of which sort (or manner) etiam also sunt are dativi & vocativi the dative and vocative cases Græcorum of the Greeks, quorum genivus singularis whose genitive case singular exit in os endeth in os breve being short : ut as, huic Paladi to Minerva (the feigned Goddess of wisdom.) Phyllidi to Phyllis (Lycurgus's daughter,) Mi-

Minoid ter of M vocative ô Ama Alexi O Daphnis ing in l short : u ing crea and seny thaginia pugil a consül except i Æum a nihil [and Söl bræa brew u ut as, Christ, God ?] med, th of the name o the nam the nam nita v ducunt as, Pæ Hymen marria then] X man so dæmōn thou fo sitan p Mi-

per Minoïdī to Minois (the daughter of Minos King of Crete :) vocativo in the vocative case
 Græc. ô Amaryllī O Amaryllis, ô
 ucun. Alexī O Alexis, ô Daphnī O
 rā b. Daphnis. L finita words ending in l corripuntur are made
 sus of short : ut as, Animāl a living creature (that hath life
 s gen. and sense,) Annibāl a Carthaginian Captain, mēl honey,
 r fue. pugil a champion, sāl salt,
 Let. consūl a Consul. Preter nīl
 by the except the word nīl contractum a contracted word à of
 nesi, nihil [signifying] nothing &
 2neas. and Sōl the Sun. Et also Hebraea quædam certain Hebrew words in l ending in l :
 ē im. ut as, Michaēl a name of Christ, [signifying who like
 emp. God ?] [when men are so named, there is another meaning
 finita of the word,] Gabriēl the name of an Angel, Raphaēl
 a sunt the name of an Angel, Daniēl the name of a Prophet. N finita words ending in n produ-
 ī of a cuntur are made long : ut,
 er, a. as, Pæān the name of Apollo,
 to be. Hymēn the feigned God of marriage, quīn but [or but
 mihi then] Xenophōn the name of a man so called, nōn no [or not]
 him. dēmōn a devil. Excipe except
 where thou forsān peradventure, forsītān peradventure, ān whe-
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ther, tamēn notwithstanding, attamēn but yet (or notwithstanding) veruntamēn nevertheless. Et also in the preposition in corripitur is made short cum compositis with his compounds : ut as, Exīn from henceforth [or afterwards] subīn every now and then, deīn afterward, proīn therefore. Et also illæ voces these words accedunt his are added to these, quæ which castrantur are cut off per Apocopen by the figure Apocope : ut as, mēn' what me ? vidēn' dost thou not see ? audīn' dost thou not hear ? nemōn' is there no body ? Item also nomina in en nouns ending in en, quorum genitivus whose genitive case habet īnis correptum hath īnis made short : ut as, carmēn a verse (or song) crimēn a fault, pectēn a comb, tibicēn a player on the flute, make īnis in the genitive case. Etiam also Græca Greek words in on ending in on, per o parvum written with little o, cujuscunque casus fuerint of whatsoever case they shall be : ut as, Iliōn the name of the City Troy, Peliōn an hill in Thessaly, nominativo in the nominative case ; Cauca-sōn the name of a Mountain, Pylōn

Pylōn the name of a Town where Nestor was born, accusativo in the accusative case. Etiam also quædam some nouns in in ending in in; ut as, Alēxin Alexis (the name of divers men.) In yn ending in yn: ut as, Ityn Itys (the Son of Tereus and Progne.) Quoque also in an Words ending in an, à nominativis in a of nominative cases ending in a: ut as, nominativo in the nominative case Iphigenia Agamemnon's daughter, Ægina the daughter of Ægeus, a certain King, accusativo in the accusative case Iphigeniā, Æginā. Nam in an and as concerning words ending in an (Holyoke so construethe the word nam) à nominativis in as, of the nominative cases ending in as, producuntur are made long: ut as, nominativo in the nominative case, Æneas a Nobleman of Troy, Marfyas the name of a famous Historiographer, accusativo in the accusative case, Æneā, Marfyā. O finita Words ending in o communia sunt are common: ut as, amo to love, Virgo a virgin; porro moreover, docendo in teaching, legendo in reading, eun-

do in going, & and aliæ voces other voices gerundii in do of gerunds in do (or other words being gerunds in do) but yet remember that Adjectives like gerunds are only made long. Præter except obliquos in o, the oblique cases ending in o, qui which semper producuntur are always made long: ut as, huic Dominō to this Lord, (subaudi huic understand this word huic) servō to this servant. Ab hoc templō from this temple, (subaudi ab hoc understand these words ab hoc) damnō from this loss. Et also adverbia adverbs derivata derived ab adjectivis of adjectives: ut as, tantō by so much, quantō by how much, liquidō clearly, falsō falsely, primō first and foremost, manifestō plainly and clearly, &c. and so forth. Præter except sedulō diligently, mutuō mutually, crebrō frequently (or often,) serō late in the evening, quæ which communia sunt are common. Caterum but yet modō now of late, & and quomodō how, corripuntur are made short semper always. Quoque also citō quickly, ut & as also, ambo both, duo two, ego I, atque also homo

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homo a man or woman vix leguntur producta are scarcely read (made) long. Tamen yet monosyllaba in o words of one syllable in o producuntur are made long: ut as, dō to give, sō to stand, ut & as also ergō pro causa for a cause. Item also Græca Greek words per w written with w, (subaudi producuntur are made long) cujuscunque casus of whatsoever case fuerint they shall be: ut as, hæc Sapphō this Sappho, (a famous Poetess,) hæc Didō this Dido (the Daughter of Belus King of Tyre,) hujus Androgēo of this Androgeus (the Son of Minos King of Crete,) hujus Apollō of this Apollo (the name of a man,) Hunc Athō this Atho, (a wonderful high hill in Thracia,) hunc Apollō this Apollo (for Apollona, as Despauter writes of Ἀπόλλων; as also Camden in his Greek Grammar, the name of the feigned heathenish God of wisdom.) R finita Words ending in r, corripuntur are made short: ut as, Cæsar the Sirname of the Julians in Rome, torcular a wine press, p̄r by, vīr a man, uxōr a wife, turtūr a Bird called the Turtle. Cor the heart semel legitur

is once read productum made long apud Ovidium in Ovid: ut as, Meum molle cōr my soft heart violabile est is to be broken (or hurt) levibus telis with light darts, (or slender weapons.) Etiam also (subaudi hæc verba understand these words) producuntur are made long, Fār bread-corn, Lār a God of the household, city, or field (as heathen people believed,) Nār a river running into Tibur, vēr the spring, fūr a thief, cūr wherefore. Quoque also p̄r equal or like cum compositis with his compounds: ut as, compār equal, impār unequal, dispār unlike. Græca quædam certain Greek Words in r ending in r, quæ illis that among them desinunt in r̄ do end in r̄: ut as for example, aēr the air, cratēr a great Cup (or goblet,) charactēr, a mark, sign, seal, or print of anything, æthēr the firmament or sky, sōtēr a saviour. Præter except Patēr a father, & and matēr a mother, quæ which apud Latinos among the Latinists (or Latin authors) habent ultimam have the last syllable brevem short. S finita Words ending in the letter s habent have pares terminationes

tiones the like terminations, (or endings) cum numero vocalium with the number of the vowels, nempe that is to wit, As, es, is os, us. Primò first and foremost as finita words ending in as producuntur are made long: ut as, amās thou lovest, musās songs, majestās majesty, [or honourable dignity,] bonitās goodness. Præter except Græca Greek words quorum of which genitivus singularis the genitive case singular [or whose genitive case singular] exit in dos doth end in dos; ut as, Arcās the son of Jupiter, Pallās Minerva [the Goddess of Wisdom,] genitivo in the genitive case Arcadōs, Palladōs. Et also præter except accusativos plurales the accusative cases plural nominum crescentium of nouns increasing: ut as, Heros a Nobleman, Heroōs in the genitive case; Phyllis King Lycurgus's daughter, Phyllidōs in the genitive case: Accusativo plurali in the accusative case plural, Heroās, Phyllidās. Es finita Words ending in es longa sunt are long: ut as, Anchisēs Æneas's father, sedēs thou fittest, docēs thou

teachest, patrēs fathers. Nomina in es nouns ending in es, tertiæ inflectionis being of the third declension, excipiuntur are excepted, quæ corripunt which do make short penultimam the last syllable saving one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing: ut as, Milēs a soldier, segēs standing corn, divēs rich: Sed but ariēs a ram, abiēs a fir-tree, pariēs the wall of an house, Cerēs the feigned Goddess of corn, & also pēs a foot, unā together cum compositis with the compounds of it; ut as, præpēs light in flying [or swift,] bipēs having two feet, tripēs having three feet, quadripēs having four feet [or fourfooted,] sunt longa are long. Quoque also es the verb es, a sum coming of the verb sum to be, corripitur is made short, unā together cum compositis with his compounds: ut as, potēs thou canst [or art able] adēs thou art present, prodēs thou profitest [or art profitable,] obēs thou hinderest [or hurtest.] Quibus to which Words, penēs in the power, potest may adjungi be joined [or annexed,] unā together cum neutris with words of the

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Hippon
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cacoëth
Cyclop
eye, Na
Rivers
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Prtama
Son, pa
hilaris
obliqu
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neuter gender, ac and nominativis pluralibus the nominative cases plural Græcorum of the Greeks: ut as, Hippomanēs a venomous humour coming from a mare, cacoëthēs an evil custom, Cyclopēs Giants with one eye, Naiadēs Fairies haunting Rivers and Fountains. Is finita words ending in is, brevia sunt are short: ut as, Paris Prtamus (King of Troy) his Son, panīs bread, tristis sad, hilaris merry. Præter except obliquos plurales the oblique cases plural in is, ending in is, qui which producuntur are made long: ut as, Musīs the dative or ablative case plural of Musa a Song, (or of Musæ the Muses,) [which were feigned goddesses of Learning,] men ī the dative or ablative plural of mensa a table, dominīs the dative or ablative plural of dominus a Lord, templīs the dative or ablative plural of templum a Church. Item also quēis pro for quibus the dative or ablative of qui which, cum producentibus with words making long penultimam the last Syllable saving one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing: ut as, Samnīs a Samnite, Sa-

lamīs an Isle by Athens, genitivo in the genitive case Samnītis, Salamīnis. Adde huc add hither [or to this place] quæ words which desinunt do end in diphthongum eis, in the diphthong eis, five Græca whether they be Greek words five Latina or Latin, cujus-cunque numeri of whatsoever number aut casus or case fuerint they shall be: ut as, Symoēis a river in Troy, Pyroēis one of the horses of the Sun, partēis put for partes the parts, omneīs put for omnes all. Et item and also omnia monosyllaba all words of one Syllable: ut as, vīs strength, power, or force, līs strife, contention: præter nominativos except these nominative cases, is signifying he, & and quī who, & also bis twice apud Ovidium in Ovid. Secundæ personæ singulares the second persons singular verborum in is, of verbs ending in is, accedunt istis are added to these, quorum secundæ personæ plurales whose second persons plural desinunt in ītis do end in ītis, penultimā the last Syllable saving one productā being made long, unā together cum futuris with the future tenses sub-

junctivi

subjunctivi in ris of the subjunctive mood in ris: ut as, audis thou hearest, velis thou mayest or canst be willing, dederis thou shalt or wilt give. Pluraliter plurally, (or in the plural number) auditis ye hear, velitis ye may or can be willing, dederitis ye shall or will give. Os finita words ending in os producantur are made long: ut as horōs honour, nepōs à nephew, dōmīōs Lords, servōs servants. Præter except compōs he that hath Ability or Power in something, impōs that is unable, (not having Power,) & and ōs ossis a bone: & also Græca Greek words per o parvum written with little o: ut as, Delōs an Isle in the Ægean Sea, where Apollo and Diana were born, Chaōs a confused heap of all things, whereof Poets conceived all things to have come in the beginning, Palladōs the genitive case of Pallas Minerva, Phyllidōs the genitive case of Phyllis King Lycurgus's Daughter. Us finita Words ending in us, corripiantur are made short: ut as, famulūs an household man servant, regiūs royal, temūs time, amamūs we love. Producentia

words making long penultimam the last syllable saving one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing excipiantur are excepted: ut as Saūs a saluting (or health,) tellūs the earth (or ground,) genitivo in the genitive case salutis, telluris. Etiam also omnes voces all words quartæ inflexionis of the fourth declension in us ending in us sunt longæ are long, præter except nominativum & vocativum singulares the nominative and vocative cases singular: ut as, hujus manūs of this hand, hæ manūs these hands, o manū O hands. Etiam also of monosyllaba words of one Syllable accedunt his are added to these: ut as, Cū the leg (from the knee to the ankle,) tīū frankincense, mū a mouse, sūs a sow, &c. and so forth. Et item and also Græca Greek words per diphthongum ovæ with the diphthong ovæ, vel or evæ, cujuscunque casus fuerint of whatsoever case they shall be: ut as, hic Panthūs, this Panthus (a Trojan, the Son of Othreus,) Melampū a famous Soothsayer: Hujus Sapphūs of this Sappho, (a great Poetess,) Cliūs the genitive Case of Clio, being the name of one

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Fin

of the Muses. Atque and no-
men IESUS the name of JE-
SUS venerandum that is wor-
thy to be revered (or ought
to be revered) piis cun-
ctis of all godly or religious
persons. Postremò last of all

omnia u finita all words end-
ing in u producuntur are made
long: ut as, manū the abla-
tive case of manūs an hand,
genū a knee, amatū to be lov-
ed, diū a long time (of long
time or continuance.)

Finis Grammatices the End of the Grammar.

Wm. W.

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Wm.

